NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON SENSERS, EDFTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, checapness and de-ADVERTISEMENTS remerced every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BURGE GARDEN, Broadway-KINKI-TIGHT ROPE-SOWERY THEATRE BOWERY-DENON LOVER-LIFE IN NEW YORK-VALET DE STAM.

SCRTON'S NEW THEATER. Broadway, opposite Bond S'ALLAUR'S THEATRE, Broadway-IRON CHEST-FIRE

URAMBERS STREET THEATRE, Cate Buron's)—GUN

SARNUM'S AMERICAN NUMBERS. Broadway-Afternoon--Ton FRUME-ROMANCE UNDER DIFFFICITIES. Evening-Bross. BROADWAY VARIETIES, 479 Broadway-THE FLYING

BRO, CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 446 Broadway SUCRLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Ermiorian

New York, Friday, October 31, 1856.

The News.

The steamship Asia, now fully due at this port from Liverpool, had not been telegraphed at twelve e'clock last night. In another column we give an elequent letter, on the issues of the day, from Hon. Kenneth Raynor the favorite son of North Carolina. He urges, in strong terms, the amalgation of all parties to defeat Mr. Buchanan and the nigger driving spoils hunting democracy, and recommends the Fillmore men of

Pennsylvania to support the union electoral ticket in that State, as a means of accomplishing an end so desirable for the peace of the country. We commend Mr. Raynor's timely letter to the particular

attention of our readers.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided against the ruling of the late Commissioner of Pensions, making a discrimination between the volunteer and peguiar service. The soldiers of either service are therefore, equally entitled to bounty land. A large number of claims that have been suspended pending the decision of this question, will now be satisfied.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening by a highly respectable andience, called together to beten to addresses from George B. Cheever, D. D. and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, on the "Moral and seligious aspects of the questions of the extension slavery in the United States."

We publish elsewhere in our columns the details of the news from Nicaragua, received by the way of New Orleans, a brief outline of which has already appeared. Particulars of the bloddy battles of M. saya and Granada are given. They fully confir our previous accounts. The loss of Walker's force in these engagements was about sixteen killed an twenty slightly wounded, while that of the enemy amounted to eleven hundred men. The latest report states that the enemy was retreating from Ma saya, and that General Walker would set out in pusuit as soon as his troops had somewhat recovered from the fatigue of a fight of forty-eight hours do ration. Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, was lying dangerously ill, having experience! an attack

of apoplexy. The Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of New Granada publishes, under date of September 4, a circular to the consuls and vice-consuls of the republic abroad, in which he gives them directions as to the manner they have to make up their reports on all kinds of shipping from foreign ports to those of the republic, and orders them to send in special reports on all subjects of foreign commerce, prices current, the principal export articles from New Granada to foreign ports, &c.

The examination of the commercial affairs of Wight Brothers was continued yesterday in the Superior Court, and further adjourned.

We have files from Tucks Islands to the 4th inst. The Royal Standard of that day says:-We may, with reason, congratulate the public on the present condition of our sait market. The last few weeks of dry weather has redeemed these islands from a dising prospect. The pans throughout the colony are in rood order; 9,460 bushels have been exported; price, 18 cents.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 600 a 700 bales. The market closed steady, without change in prices. Flour was about five cents lower, especially on common and medium grades of State, while sales were made to a fur extent, including some lots for export. Wheat was from 2c. a 3c lower, especially on common and fair grades of red. Corn sold pretty freely at from 68c. a 69jc. for Western mixed. Pork sold at \$21 a \$21 124 for mess, with small lots at \$21 25. Sagars were again active, and closed at an advance of ic., and in some cases as high as ic. per ib.; the transactions em braced about 1,600 hads, and 2,450 boxes, all at prices given in another column. Coffee was quies, Periobia were better and more active; grain was Sreely taken for Liverpool at 8d. a 81d. a 91d., and flour at 2s. To London grain was taken at 10d. a 11d., and flour at 2s. 9d. a 3s. To Havre wheat was engaged at 20c. per bushel.

WHERE IS McMaster?-We have called, again and again, upon McMaster, who styles himself in his private buccaneering letters intended for publie circulation as the " Editor and Proprietor of the Freeman's Journal," to come out and prove his charges, which he has promised to make good. of Fremont's Catholicity. We know the sources from which Muster McMaster has derived his information, and we want him to produce his witnesses and their sworn testimony. We have asked him, implored him and defied him to do this; but he shrinks from the task. We have looked over the last Freemen's Journal, however, in vain, for the slightest allusion to Fremont's Catholicity, The subject is ignored, and perhaps peremptorily tabooed by the Archbishop. But this dodging and shirking the issue will not do. McMaster must bring forth his witnesses, or stand condemned as a dishonest trickster—as a sort of democratic "short boy"-screening himself under the robe of the Archbishop. We have caught the Puritanical rat Brooks, and we are now in pursuit of this Jesuitical "mousing owl" McMaster; but he won't come out. A small reward will be given to any hungry Fillmore man who will successfully use his influence with the Archbishop in bringing out McMaster with his " branding irons" against Fremont, Will not the Archbishop himself oblige us in bringing out his serving man McMaster ?

FEARFU ASSES AT MAYOR WOOD,-One of our cotemporaries thinks that we are making fearful passes at Mayor Wood by alluding to the Huntington case. This is rather far-fetched. Be tween the Huntington case and the case of Wood even on Marvine's showing, there is a tremendous distance. A more cruel pass at Wood, by far, is the attack of the same journal upon him because he allowed himself to be influenced in

making an appointment of City Treasurer by a letter from the chief editor of said journal.

Mr. Wood has not come up to the mark certainly, and he admits and accounts for it. But he promises to do all that can be done: he has every interest in keeping his promise; and he has what no other candidate is certain to havethe energy and the will to accomplish what he tries, if only he tries in earnest,

How the Politicians Buy and Sell Votes

Among Themselves.

A few evenings ago a small tea party of politiians belonging to the several minor factions which have nominated candidates for the Mayoralty, met in room number fourteen, at the Astor House, and discussed the political questions of the day. The first faction was that which has put forward Mr. Libby, and it was represented by Messrs, Dillon, Sweeny, Engs and McKeon, They claimed to represent the oyster house democracy, and stated that they carried in their pockets from four to six thousand white voters. The next deputation to this extraordinary tea party represented Mr. Bleecker, who claims to have been put forward by the republican or nigner worshipping faction. This party was repreented by James B. Taylor and Horace Greeley. who claimed from ten to fifteen thousand votes who might be appropriately termed white nigners. The last faction in the tea party was the new offshoot, which has put forward or tacked tself to the tail of ex-Judge Whiting. It was represented on this occasion by Peter Cooperand Mr. Erben, the famous organ-grinder, and claimed two, three or four thousand votes-they did not exactly know how many, and were rather indefinite in their calculations.

For three long hours did this nice little tea party of politicians, claiming to represent the three different factions in city politics, debate and debate and discuss and discuss as to how they should go to work to buy out or sell out or trade or barter or traffic all the white nigger votes, so as to unite the whole batch in one overwhelming mass against the formidable Rinaldo of the democratic party-the terrible Jack the Giant Killer of Tammany Hall-that awful, unmitigated, atrocious fellow, by name Fernando

Dillen & Company, on the part of the Libby faction, contended that it would be the best poliev for the two other factions to unite with them and sell out the friends of Bleecker and Whiting. But this was opposed by Philosopher Greeley and the Bleecker faction, on the plea that they posessed the largest number of white nigger voters, and therefore the Libby and Whiting parties should make over their stock in trade to the auctioneer. On the other hand, Cooper and Erben fought stoutly for their side of the house. They contended that, although they had the smalle number of white nigger votes in the market, the quality of their candidate was highly to be reommended, and that for pluck personality, fight, eloquence and unserupulousness the attorney was far superior to the hotel keeper or the auctioneer. They urged that Little Bitters was the greatest man of the lot.

The debate continued for a considerable length f time, but no result was arrived at. Neither faction would buy or sell out, there being too many differences of opinion as to the terms of the Such was the situation of this famous coalition

at the breaking up of its last meeting. We understand that another gathering of the clans will take place this evening, at room No. 14, Astor House, to see if some bargain cannot be made to unite the forces upon a single candidate. It has been suggested by several of the patriots in the interest of Libby, that, if no better arrangement can be made, it will be a good idea to put up all the different factions at a public sale, and let Mc Bleecker-one of the candidates, who is also an auctioneer-sell them off to any one of the candidates who will offer the highest price, in the way corruption. If this proposition is accepted, let all the white voters be knocked down at the same time to the highest hidder, after the same fashion that they sell niggers in Old Virginia without their consent, and under the proclamation of Governor Wise himself.

While these wholesale bargains are being concocted down town, we hear that the Know Nothing wirepullers, who have put forward Mr. Barker, are very busy in the retail trade, buying and selling voters in lots to suit in the up town wards. It seems that the Know Nothings are perfectly willing to receive the votes of all, with out regard to their nativity or political proclive ties. No particular regard will be paid to the peculiar principles of the party, provided a few otes can be got for the man, under a promise of share of the loaves. It even appears that some of the bitterest Knew Nothings have lately been seized with an intense affection for German and Irish voters who are explicted to go for Barker.

It really appears that this matter of the Mayralty is overtopping every other political ques ion. One does not hear a whisper among the politicians in relation to Buchanan, Fremont or Fillmore-all are grasping at the seven millions which is annually paid in taxes by the people of this city. In the midst of such scenes of corruption, venality, folly and humbug, it is the best, the safest and the surest plan to re-elect the man who has had experience in the Mayoralty-who is willing to lay out his whole existence to give us a good government-who is distinctly identified with the movement for such a reform in the manner of managing our municipal affairs as may ultimately remove the evils under which the city has so long suffered. The very numerous factions now struggling for supremacy in our city politics are the principal causes of the awful condition of the government, and indicate clearly the imperative necessity of returning to the cardinal principles of the old charter, by which all the executive power was placed in one handthat of the Mayor-and all the legislative power was vested in the Councils. That is the only true reform, and that we must have, sooner or

THE DON QUINOTTE AND SANCHO PANZA OF THE SOUTH.-For some months past the newspapers of all parties have devoted considerable attention to Chevalier Quattlebum Brooks. the Don Quixotte of South Carolina, who has boasted that by lifting his hand in the House of Representatives he could have broken up the government in a bloody revolution, and who has declared his readiness, if necessary, to take a thousand men, march upon Washington, capture Fremont, rob the Treasury, and proclaim the millenium of a Southern confederacy. But the knight has travelled about o much without his squire that we began to believe he was without one. This, however, is not so, for we have found the happy man,

Every Don Quixotte must have his Sancho Panza, and the Sancho of Brooks is a certain Mr. Yeadon, of Charleston. And he fills the charac-

ter perfectly. As Brooks is tall and raw-boned chivalric and ferocious, somewhat resembling the Don, so is Yeadon a squat little fellow, with a round, jolly face, like the veritable Sancho. In fact, his personal resemblance to the great original Sancho is very remarkable; he looks like him, waks like him, and talks like him; and his inquiring mind seems to run in the same interesting channels of natural philosophy. In all the travels of Sancho the First, he found a subject for his philosophical reflections in anything that might turn up. So with this South Carolina Sancho of Bully Brooks. At Boston, among the abolitionists, he entered into a learned discussion with Garrison and Parker on the blessings of niggers, the capabilities of niggers, the duties of niggers, the price of niggers, and the absolute necessities for niggers in the hot regions of the South. At Saratoga he falls in with the spiritualists, and proceeds at once to an investigation of the secrets of rapping, table turning, and other spiritual manifestations. At Buffalo he chops the logic of the dark lantern, the horrors of Popery, and the lastic properties of India rubber with Millard Fillmore, Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs and Horace H. Day; and at the Clifton House. Canada, (where his Don Quixotte was afraid to go) this same enterprising Sancho boils over with first rate poetry, which he leaves upon the record in glorification of Niagara Falls. In fact, at the Falls he drops the philosopher and becomes a saint and a poet. He is inspired (bad liquor, perhaps.) ; but the instant he comes back to this city, his mind returns to Fremont's Catholicity. the advantages of disunion, and the price of

He has lately gone home-our Philosopher Yea don, the faithful Sancho of the chief of the Quattlebums-and there he is entertaining the world with the most wonderful discoveries of Fremont's love adventures among the fair maids of Charleston before he had entered upon his worldrenowned adventures among the wild Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the great deserts of the far West. Was there ever such a prying and inquiring Sancho as this squat built and round-faced little Sancho Yeadon since the epoch of Paul Pry? Such is the Sancho of Don Quixotte Brooks? He is a perfect Sanchoa regular little old woman- and will have the last word. On his way home he gave us a shot, calling us little better than a pirate and a scoun drel: but as in his postscript he allowed us to alter his abusive epithets to sait ourselves, we dismiss him with our thanks; for, like the rider of Balaam's ass, though his object was a curse,

he ended with a blessing. Pass him. DEMORALIZATION OF THE AGE-FINANCE AND Politics.—The tendency to materialize everything which belongs to human life is one of the surest evidences of a moral decline, both in individuals and nations. Great success in commerce, a great influx of wealth, the discovery of gold or of new and lucrative channels of trade, have, ever since the world began, preceded the decline of public virtue. We may sometimes doubt whether the possession of those things we most delight in ob aining is not the prelude to our own destruction. Revolutions are constantly preseded by general laxity of morals and the abuse of wealth. "The passion for luxuries, conveniences and enjoyments, when once excited, becomes quite illimitable." The saying of the celebrated Abbe de Mably is often quoted by political economists when treating of this subject. A profound moralist, as well as political writer, he reflected deeply on the connection between politics and morals.-Sur le Rapport de la Morale vec la Politique.

"N'est on que riche?" said he. "On veut être grand. N'est on que grand? On veut tre riche Est on et riche et grand? On veut être plus riche et plus grand encore?" Unfortunately, these wishes when gratified, result chiefly in ministering to the senses, in the enjoyent of material advantages, in palaces, stately dwellings, rich apparel and rivalry in display. The public taste becoming demoralized, sensual ity of all kinds prevails.

It is thus we pay the penalty of success. How strikingly true is this at the present moment, in our own country! How true of other prosperous countries! In France the love of luxury is fasepping the stability of public order. A fright ful explosion of public credit seems to be close at hand, in the general desire for wealth by speculation and artifice. Paris, in all its grades of society, from the duchess to the soubretts, is watching the turns at the Bourse or the speculations of the Credit Mobilier. Here, at home, every eye is turned to the paper fabrics erected in Wall street, each observer more or less dependent for his own stability on that of others. The love of pleasure, the desire to shine, is at the bottom of it all. The greatest commercial adventures are undertaken for the final result of a piece of Sevres, or a set of chairs in the style of Louis XV., or an Aubusson carpet, a fine house and a superb equipage. This is what the great struggle is for in most cases. The example of nccess stimulates the unsuccessful, and the uncrupulous are constantly on the look out for the opportunity of making bold strokes for fortune. regardless of the consequences of failure. Schemes of all descriptions are set affoat, institutions of every possible form are created to entrap the unwary, and the crimes of civilization are constantly and daringly increasing.

It is no wonder that cashiers and tellers defraud their banks—that brokers forge the bills they offer for sale-that trustees defraud their principals—that fictitious dividends are made on worthless stocks-and that thousands of the oursaux riches rush to Europe to enjoy, in the vortex of dissipation, their suddenly acquired wealth.

Even our political institutions—those necesary concessions to great public necessitiesoriginally founded on principles of justice and virtue, become tainted in the heated struggles for wealth and grandeur. Men who have become rich by building steamers and bridges aspire to to the highest offices in the gift of the nationmoney is lavished by thousands for the corruption of the electors—the very safety of the Union s now trembling in the scale, weighed down by the dollars to be gained by an unrestricted traffic in the colored race; and all that wealth may become more wealthy, and grandeur more grand.

No failures, no bankruptcies, no prisons check the ardor of an excited community. Our gilded statues are constantly falling from their pedestals. and crumbling into dust, without impresing any moral upon the passers by. Onward presses the crowd to find riches for themselves, and none stop for a moment to see the pits before them. Truly this is a sorry picture; but who can

deny its truth? The developements which from day to day are made in our very midst, justify the severity of these remarks. The vices of society are multiplying around us. Money is becoming the god of our idolatry. From such swindlers as Schuyler, progress. If they are amenable under the con-

down to such rogues as Huntington, every class furnishes its representative of unmitigated ras-cality; and as long as this thirst for material enjoyment continues—as long as the masses worship with such reverence the operators who in success find protection for their rapacity and crimes -so long will an honest public sentiment be without influence, and the quiet virtues of life be shoved violently to the wall.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY DEFAULTERS-WHY THEIR EXTRADITION IS SOUGHT .- It is now some five weeks since our police succeeded in arresting in this city the sub-cashier of the Northern Rail road of France, and several others, said to be his accomplices, charged with having, in connection with the principal cashier, abstracted from the bureau of that company over five thousand of its shares, valued at something more than a million of dollars. Subsequently the principal cashier himself was ar rested near Newburg, in this State. and another of the absconding defaulters, named Guerin, about the same time fell into the hands of the London police. Those that were arrested in this country are now in charge of the keeper of the Eldridge street prison. Their names are Charles Carpentier, cashier; Louis Grelet, subcashier; Eugene Grelet, brother to Louis; Auguste Parot, a Parisian horse dealer, and Mademoiselle Felicite Debud, the friend and travelling companion of the latter. It will be somewhat interesting to our readers

ours are still retained in custody, and why, if there was any legal ground for their arrest and extradition, they have not ere this regaled their eyes with a sight of la belle France. believe that the reason of their continued absence from their country is to be found in the fact that there never was any ground for their arrest and detention for a criminal offence. The convention between France and the United States for the surrender of criminals, under color of which they were arrested, is dated November 9, 1843, and it provides for the delivery in either country of persons charged with the commission in the other country of the offence of murder, in its several grades-attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embezzlement by public officers. We believe that the crime imputed to these persons does not com under this category. They could only be held, if at all, on the ground that their offence came under the head of "embezzlementt by public officers;" but, as they were not public officers in the sense in which that phrase is regarded-that is, not officers of a national, State or municipal government-of course this class of offence has no application to theirs. The principals, Carpentier and Louis Grelet, were employes of a private company-the Northern Railroad Company of France-and in that capacity are charged with making free with property belonging to the company, or lodged with it for safe keeping. If, therefore, their stockjobbing operations leto embezzlement of stock, that embezzlement was not committed by them as public officers, nor does it differ in principle from the crime of a grocer's boy who would make free with the francs in his master's till-and consequently there is no ground whatever for their extradition under the treaty. And if this be so in regard to them, it is so a fortiori in regard to the other prisoners, Eugene Grelet. Mr. Parot and Miss Felicite Debud, who never were in the employment of the company, and could not therefore have embezzled their funds. The facts in regard to these latter persons are that young Grelet had made up his mind to emigrate to this country, and was induced to wait for a week or two, that his brother might accompany him; that Parot had sold out his stock of slow Flemish horses, and had come over here to purchase a lot of our fast pacers, and that Mademoiselle was prevailed upon to accompany him in his expedition. As regards these three there is no show of either justice or equity in detaining them in custody, and their original criminal arrest at the instigation of Belmont or his agents was entirely illegal, and a suit ought to be brought against Belmont

and his agents for the act thus committed. We think we have shown pretty conclusively. also, that as to Carpentier and Louis Greleteven supposing them to have done every thing alleged against them, (which they deny on oath)they cannot be held criminally, and cannot be extradited under the treaty. Their counsel, Mr. Galbraith, took the same view of the matter immediately after their arrest, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus to have them discharged from custody. The counsel for the company evidently had the same misgivings on the subject, for to counteract the effect of Mr. Galbraith's movement he instituted a civil suit against the prisoners for damages to the amount of \$1,000. 000, and bad their bail fixed at half a million of dollars. As it was impossible for them to procure bail to that amount, they still, as we have said remain in the custody of the keeper of Eldridge street prison-the criminal charge and the proceedings thereunder remaining in the meantime

Now, the device of instituting a civil suit against these persons is a mere trick, resorted to for the purpose of delay. It is not even suggested that any of them have property which could go to satisfy a judgment if it were obtained against them. It is thought, perhaps, that while subjected to this sort of persecution, they might make some admissions which would inculpate them, and on which an order for their extradition might be obtained. That is the chief object to be at ained. The shares embezzled belonged to one of the Rothschilds, and it was at the instance and by the exertions of his agent here-August Belmont-that the parties were arrested. Having been confidential clerks of the Northern Railroad Company, they are cognizant of all the scheming and trickery of the Rothschilds and other financiers on the Bourse. They are familiar with the legerdemain employed to give a alse value to stocks, to raise them and depress them at pleasure-a trick not unknown or unpractised among the buils and bears of Wall street; and it is feared that if they are allowed o remain here they may make some disclosures which would be anything but pleasant to these financial kings. Hence the efforts made o procure their arrest in the first instance. and hence also the attempts to procure their extradition or deportation to France, with or without law. And we should not be at all surprised-considering the importance to the Roths hilds of keeping these persons from blabbingif, in case of the inability of Belmont to procure an order for their delivery to the French authorities, an effort should be made to have them kidnapped and transported to France, just as Polari, who committed the robbery of the crown jewels of the Princess of Orange, was kidnapped from this city in 1831. Altogether, the case of these French defaulters is an interesting one,

and we shall carefully watch and note its

vention, let them be immediately brought before the proper tribunal, and let the question be decided; but if they are not so amenable, let them not be harrassed and persecuted, and kept in a state of constant alarm and dread that unfair means should be resorted to to abduct them from this country. Fair play is a jewel, Monsieur

COMMODORE STOCKTON AT BERGEN HILL-ANOTHER LIE NAMED.—In that little obscure concern, the Daily News, the unscrupulous organ of a little democratic faction of this city, there appeared yesterday the following editorial paragraph :-

COMMODORN STOCKTON —This gentleman made a speech at Bergen, N. J., yesterday, in which he denounced Col. Fremont as a dishonest man and a coward. The Commodore takes his disappointment rather hard. This hardly confirms the announcement the Post made with such a tourish, that the Commodore had come out for the woolly horse.

-In reply to which we received yesterday the following telegraphic despatch from Princeton, PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30, 1856.

O JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR NEW YORK HERAID:

DEAR NEW-Please to notice the New York News, in reation to my remarks at Bergen, for a speech it was not it (the report) is an attroctors lie. I said no word per sonally disrespectful of Colonel Fremont

R. F. STOCKTON.

From a brief report of these remarks of the Commodore at Bergen, in one of our Know Nothing exchanges, he repudiated the idea that he was about to fuse with the Fremont party, and said that "the leaders of the two great opposing to know why it is that these French visiters of parties (republicans and democrats) were both unscrupulous and untrustworthy. He would not join one more than he would the other. He was surprised that there were any adherents of such leaders." And this is probably pretty near the mark of what the gallant Commodore did actually say at Bergen Hill. He cannot, however, permit for a single day, the libel of the News against himself and Fremont to go unanswered. but employs the telegraph to give an immediate quietus to the libeller. The fact is, that with the personal knowledge which Commodore Stockton possesses of the honesty and bravery of Col. Fremont, as illustrated in the California war, it is simply impossible that the former can be enlisted among the villitiers of the latter. Thus, almost as rapidly as they are hatched, are the libels, forgeries, and fabrications against Fremont knocked in the head. The instant they are coupled with a respectable and responsible name, they are knocked in the head.

Ex-JUDGE WHITING'S FIRST AND LAST AP-TARANCE AT THE ACADEMY .- We published yesterday a speech delivered at the Academy of Music by ex-Judge Whiting in support of his own nomination for Mayor, which may be considered as the valedictory address of the ex-Judge to a wicked political world. We know Ryaders, and we know Thersites; we have heard of Xantippe, and we can conceive Mrs. Caudle even in breeches: but henceforth, it will be impossible for any one to think of any of these distinguished characters without recalling the image of ex-Judge Whiting at the Academy of Music.

It was competent for the ex-Judge, on his appearance at the Academy, to have delivered a speech that would have done himself credit, and enlightened the public on the issues involved in the present contest for the Mayoralty. He could have shown-no man better-by what entanglement of bad laws and corrupt men, this city has been plunged into an inextricable maze of confusion, debt, and anarchy. He could have drawn the picture of a good city government, such as New York ought to have; he could have placed, in contrast to this, a faithful picture of the government as it is; and he could have shown is, clearly and forcibly, wherein the things that are differ from what they ought to be, and insensi. bly led his audience to the discovery of the remedy which ought to be applied. If Judge Whiting had thus employed the hour or hour and a half which he occupied at the Academy of Music, he would have sent away his audience satisfied, and might have convinced at least some that a man who knew the work to be done so well might perhaps be the best man to do it. But he did nothing of the kind. He drew no

picture, either of the past or present; he laid his inger on no sore; he denounced no mischief that has not been denounced long ago; he added not one iota to our former knowledge of the existing misgovernment and of the means of correcting it and, what is more, he was quite right in avoiding these topics. For, be it well known, Judge Whiting could not denounce the official corruptions and mischiefs which have been the ruin of the city government, without denouncing himself as a sharer and prime mover in all of them. He has had a hand in all the wrongs which we must destroy, if we want a healthy government; he could not attack them, he could not even hint at them, without making a public confession of his own iniquity. He therefore wisely abstained. For thirty years or thereabouts, ex-Judge

Whiting has been an officeholder of some grade or other in the city of New York, and affiliated, successively, with almost every political party that has ruled the day. There are two things in his career that are worthy of note. The first is the extraordinary financial skill which he must possess to have saved a large fortune, (by some estimated at half a million of dollars,) out of small salaries ranging from two to four thousand dollars. We are not aware whether the friends of the ex-Judge consider that this quality qualifies him for the Mayoralty; it is certainly a rare gift. The second point in the career of Mr. Whiting is the fidelity with which he has clung, through every change of rank, social position and circumstances, to the manners and diction which were his chief characteristics when he was employed to prosecute pickpockets and disorderly women in the petty police courts. A man of more versatility, rising to a post which enabled him to associate with gentlemen, would have endeavored to acquire at least something of the refinement and civil manners which mark the mutual intercourse of gentlemen. Mr. Whiting has not got rid of a single atom of his famous vulgarity. If the truth were known, he no doubt piques himself on the coarseness of his language; like some of the Frenchmen of the Marat school, he seems to think that so long as he retains rude habits and filthy language, he may indulge as freely as he likes in official corruption. His address on Wednesday was precisely in the style of his old vituperative harangues on the trial of some wretebad pickpocket; he screamed at his rivals and every one else who opposed him, with the same gesture, and the same tone and the same words as may have served him a few years since when he used to bully petty juries into convicting drunken women of the town. No one who heard him could wonder in the least at his having acquired among his brethren of the bench a nickname expressive of his coarseness, his virulence, and his gross personalities against his opponents,

long career-are qualifications for the Mayoralty, then no doubt Judge Whiting will be elected.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington. HE BALTIMORE BONAPARTS—IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—APPOINTS

Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, cousin to the presen Emperor of France, has been stopping at Willard's for several days. It is understood here that he is pressing some propositions upon Secretary Davis, by which he wishes sufficient inducements to be held out to his (Bona-

parte's) son to induce him to re-enter the American army. The Secretary of the Navy, who returned to Washing on this morning, hardly recognised his old quarters, completely changed had everything been for the better, who has exercised admirable judgment in his selection of new furniture, rich carpetings, &c., for the Navy Depart-

The Secretary of the Interior to-day reversed the ruling of Judge Minot, late Commissioner of Pensions, making a discrimination between the volunteer and regular ser-vice. The Secretary decides that the soldiers in either and of service are equally entitled to bounty land. This occision will remove the suspension from a great number of claims for bounty land, now pending in the office, under the act of 1855. There is a good deal of speculation here at present as

to the formation of Buchanan's Cabinet. It is like counting chickens before they are tatched. General Thomas Rusk, of Texas, is spoken of by those supposed to be in the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, as certain to be his Postmaster General Charles E Carr has been appointed Collector of Cus-

toms at San Pedro, California, vice Williams, deceased; and Joseph H Snyder, Assayer of the Branch Mint in California, vice Wiegard, removed.

Lieut. James M. Seldon is ordered to the revenue outer Jefferson Davis, at Port Townsend, Washington Territory; Lieut. John E. Viason to the revenue cutter Wm. .. Marcy, at San Francisco; Lieut. Dennis Bremond to the Lewis Cass, at New Orleans. General Harney has arrived and commenced prepara-

tions for the Fiorida campaign.

Fremont Mass Meeting in New Jersey. ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 30, 1856.

The republicans had an immense mass meeting and torchlight procession here last night. The Rocky Mounain and other clubs of Newark were in attentance, also large delegations from Plainfield and Rahway. The meet ing was addressed by Governor Robinson, and C. S. Smith, Frq., of Kansas. The German clubs retired a short distance, and were addressed by speakers in their own language.

Destructive Confingrations. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1866. A fire broke out here at 6 o'clock this morning, in the

ially destroyed. Mr. Cruikshank, the proprietor, estimaies his loss at \$4,000. He was insured \$2,800 on the furniture and building. Many of the inmates lost all they possessed. It was reported that some persons perished in the fiames, but the report is doubtful. A defective chimney caused the fire. PIRE AT LA GRANGE, GA. Balrisons, Oct. 30, 1856. Eight buildings, containing a large amount of goods, in La Grange, Ga., were destroyed by fire on the 25th inst.

Yankliz House, which in less than three hours was to-

One of them was blown up, injuring a number of per FIRE AT PAWTUCKET, R. I. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30, 1856.
The card and fancy paper manufactory of Ray Potter

in Pawtucket, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. loss is about \$10,000, and is covered by insurance.

The Propeller Sandusky Ashe CONNEAUT, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1856. The propeller Sandusky was blown ashore here this norning. She was bound to Buffalo with a cargo of 3,000 bhis flour, which is all under water. We have no furher particulars.

Bank of the Republic of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30, 1856.

There was an error in the telegraph report of the statement of the Bank of the Republic. It said the deposite were less than \$400,000; it should have been less

Horrible Murder by a Slave

BALTIMORE Oct., 30, 1656. Two slaves, belonging to Lewis B. Norwood, of Granville, N. C., murdered their master, by pouring a large pot of boiling water down his throat.

New Orleans papers of Friday are received

Fatal Railroad Accident. TAUNTON, MASS., Oct 30, 1856. Charles Whitney, a conductor on a freight train, was run over by a train and instantly killed, near Mansfield.

Heavy Robbery at Easton.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 30, 1856.
The store of Jacob Hay, of this place, was entered last ight, and robbed of over \$1,000 worth of black and fancy silks.

property or the detection of the thieves.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts. Borron, Oct., 30, 1856 Governor Gardner has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November, for a day of thanksgiving in this State.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1856.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania 5'2, 84\footnote{\chi}; Reading Railfood, 38; Long Island Reilroad, 12; Morris Canai, 13\footnote{\chi};

Pennsylvania Railroad 49

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1856.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BAUTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1856.

Nine hundred beeres were offered in our market today, of which 90 were driven East and the remainder
sold at \$6 at \$8 25 net. Hogs sold at \$7 50 a \$8.

Cotton—Sales to day, 5,560 bales, the marketlyas easier,
but prizes not quotably changed. Corn sells at 70c. A
few barrens of the new crop of molasses, being the first
offered, fetched 52c. Wheat, \$1 65 for red. Exchange
on New York at sight, 3c per cent premium.

Crackerston, Oct. 29, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to day, 1,400 bales, at 11%c. for goodmidding.

midding.

BUSFALO, Oct. 30—1 P. M.

Flour—Interior demand firm. Sales 1,200 bbls. at \$6.25 a \$6.31 for good to choice Michigae, and \$6.50 for fair extra Chio. Wheat lower. Sales 25,000 bushels, at \$1.15 for Chicago spring, and \$1.30 for red Illinois. Corn dull. Sales 4,000 bushels, from store, at \$40. Oats unchanged. Sales 7,500 bushels, at \$50. Canal freights to New York exciter—180. for corn, and 230, for wheat. The wind infrom the northwest, and the fleet is all in, but receipts are limited.

BCFFALO, Oct. 30-6 P. M.

are limited.

BUTTALO, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

Flour opened steady, and closed dull; sales 20,000 bbiz., at 56 25 a 56 31 for grod Mickigan, 85 37 a 56 62 for extraorbio and lediana. Wheat lower; sales of 40,000 bushels, at \$1 15 for Cheago apring, and \$1 30 for red lilinois. Corn dull; sales of \$0,000 bushels at \$40. Data steady; sales at \$80. Barley dull; sales at \$1 20. Whiskey lower; sales at 31c Cansi freights—Corn 18c., and wheat 23 50. to New York. Receipts for the twenty four bours ending at soon to day—L388 bbis. Gour, 41,40 bushels whea, 45 500 bushels corn. 152,004 bushels eats. Canal exports—1,365 bbis. flour, 152,004 bushels wheat, 38,775 bushels corn.

Wheat is dull and lower. Sieg, 10,000 bushels, at \$1.8 for white Michigan, delivered from store. Canadian is quiet. Corn is offered at 56c.; bids at 54c.; no sales. Barley is steady; *sales, 6,200 bushels, delivered at Cleve-and, at \$1 25. Canal freights to New York steady—flour bott. Wheat 18c, and corn 16c. Imports—79,000 bushels wheat and \$1 300 bushels wheat and \$1,300 bushels.

FIRE IN WEST FOURTHEASTS STREET.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the rectifying house of Johnson & Lazarus, situated in Wests Fourteenth street, near Tenth avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity throughout the whole of the wast with great rapidity throughout the whole of the west-building. The firemen, by their united exertions, and-occided in preventing the flames from extending to the adjoining premises. The loss will probably amount to several thousand dollars, including the building. The loss is fully covered by insurance in city companies. Incomply was not ascerniated. The Fire Margual has the matter under investigation.

PAVING PARE PLACE.-The work of laying the Beigian pavement in Park place, between College place and Church argest, was commenced on Monday. The con-tractors lave un lertaken to perform the work for \$1.44. per square yard. This is 75 per cent less than was paid for rimiter work in other parts of the city.

PAINFUL ACCURAT.—Mrs. Ellen McCormack, residing at

No. 24 Bank street, Newark, N. J., while crosses Broadway tast evening, was knocked down and run ever If these two points—which, as we said, are by an omnibus. She was taken to a drug store adjoining, the only ones that loom out of Judge Whiting's would live the night through.